



BOROUGH  
OF  
CHIPPENHAM

1452



BOROUGH OF CHIPPENHAM

THE

ANNUAL

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR

ENDING

31st. DECEMBER

- 1 9 5 2 -



PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(a) MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

C.L. Broomhead, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.

also Medical Officer of Health for the Boroughs of Calne & Malmesbury, and the Rural Districts of Calne & Chippenham and Malmesbury.

(b) SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

S.F. French, Sanitary Inspector's Cert. R.S.I.

Meat & Other Foods Inspector's Cert. R.S.I.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR.

R.P. Pengelly, Sanitary Inspector's Cert. S.I.E.J.B..

Meat & Other Foods  
Inspector's Cert. R.S.I.



TO:- The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
Chippenham Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my  
Annual Report for the year ended 31st. December, 1952.

Very little infectious disease occurred during 1952. Only one case of Infantile Paralysis was notified and Diphtheria was once again conspicuous by its absence; a satisfactory state which can only be maintained by a high level of immunisation in the child population. Although the risk of Smallpox recurs from time to time, an insufficient number of infants are now vaccinated.

The care of the aged constitutes an economic and social problem which will make more urgent demands in the future as the average age of the population increases. The inability or disinclination of relatives to care for and house the elderly and infirm adds to the difficulties of the situation.

Increase in health education, and knowledge of bacteriology, the continued introduction of more potent drugs and anti-biotics, all contribute to a reduced incidence of infectious disease which should, in course of time, become a minor problem. The provision of a pure water supply, good housing, adequate sewage disposal and refuse collection, the supervision of the handling and distribution of food are accepted nowadays as the normal activities of a Borough Council, and play their part in maintaining health.

A study of the causes of death will show that infectious disease is not usually a contributory factor. Cancer, coronary disease, especially in the male, and other heart diseases figure prominently and warrant investigation into their causes and prevention.

Investigation into the causes of the increased demand for General Practitioners Services since the introduction of the National Health Service Act; with enquiry into the increasing consumption of medicaments would constitute a real contribution to health.

I am grateful to Mr. French and the staff of the Borough Council for their help and co-operation during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C.L. BROMHEAD

Medical Officer of Health.





GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres) .. .. .	1843
Population .. .. .	14860
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1952 according to Rate Book) .. .. .	4292
Rateable Value .. .. .	£98, 163
Sum represented by Penny Rate .. .. .	£389.

VITAL STATISTICSLIVE BIRTHS

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	84	79	163
Illegitimate	4	1	5
Total Live Births	88	80	168

Birth Rate for the Borough .. .. .	11.3	per 1000 of the population
Comparative Rate for England & Wales .. .. .	15.3	per 1000 of the population

The Birth Rate for the Borough shows a decrease as compared with 1951 when it was estimated at 12.4 per 1000 of the population. The Comparative Birth Rate for England and Wales shows only a minimal decrease compared with the previous year when it was 15.5 per 1000 of the population.

STILL BIRTHS

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Total Still Births	3	1	4

Rate per 1000 of the population .. .. .	0.26
Comparative Rate per 1000 of the population for England & Wales .. .. .	0.35

Whilst the above figures are too small to permit of any conclusions, it is, nevertheless gratifying to note that the rate for Still Births for 1952 is lower than the estimate for 1951 which was 0.508 per 1000 of the population.



DEATHS

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Death Rate for the Borough .. .. .			9.8 per 1000 of the population.
Comparative Rate for England & Wales.. .. .			11.3 per 1000 of the population.

<u>CAUSES OF DEATH.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1	1+	2
Tuberculosis (other)	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other Infective & parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm stomach	3	1	4
Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus.	2	2	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	7	6	13
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	3	13	16
Coronary disease angina	18	8	26
Hypertension with heart dis.	1	2	3
Other heart diseases	14	12	26
Other circulatory diseases	2	-	2
Influenza	1	-	1
Pneumonia	4	5	9
Bronchitis	3	2	5
Other diseases of resp. sys.	3	-	3
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	-	1	1
Nephritis & nephrosis	5	-	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-
Other defined & ill defined dis.	7	8	15
Motor Vehicle Accidents.	3	-	3
All other accidents.	1	1	2
Suicide	1	-	1
Homicide & Operations of war.	-	-	-
Total all causes.	82	65	147

The Death Rate for the Borough is lower than the estimate for 1951 when it was 13.2 per 1000 of the population.

Coronary disease and Heart Disease continue to contribute largely to the causes of death. Deaths from malignant disease remain fairly constant.

+ Transferable death originally notified outside the Borough.



INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-

Table "A"

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total:-	1	1	2

Infant Mortality Rate:-

Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age  
per 1,000 live births .. .. . 11.9

Comparative Rate for England & Wales .. .. 27.6  
per 1000 related live births.

Table "B"

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:-

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	1	1	2

It should be noted that the deaths recorded in Table  
"B" have already been shown in Table "A".





PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following table shows the Infectious Diseases notified during 1952 as compared with the years 1949, 1950 and 1951.

DISEASE	1949		1950		1951		1952	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Scarlet Fever	14	14	17	17	26	25	14	13
Whooping Cough	24	24	22	22	47	47	2	2
Diphtheria	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	17	17	87	87	188	188	6	6
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	4	2	-	-	8	2	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	29
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2
Pneumonia	7	7	7	7	2	2	4	4
Cerebro-spinal Fever.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:-	76	69	141	136	277	270	60	59

There is a decrease in the number of notifications received this year, particularly Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough. The case of Poliomyelitis referred to was removed to Isolation Hospital.

The apparent increase in the number of notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia is due to the more stringent requirements of the 1951 Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations.





INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Distribution According to Age  
Notifications received during 1952 - Corrected Figures.

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65 years	Age Unknown	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever.	-	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	13
Whooping Cough.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	6
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic).	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	-	13	15	-	-	1	29
Smallpox.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Pneumonia.	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	4
Cerebral Spinal Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:-	-	7	13	19	16	2	1	1	59



TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases of tuberculosis notified and confirmed by the County Chest Physician during the year show a slight increase as compared with 1950 and 1951.

NEW CASES DURING

YEAR	PULMONARY	NON-PULMONARY	TOTAL
1948	12	1	13
1949	10	3	13
1950	6	2	8
1951	6	1	7
1952	10	3	13

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY  
DURING 1952 ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX.

<u>AGE PERIODS</u>	<u>NEW CASES</u>				<u>DEATHS</u>			
	<u>Resp.</u>		<u>Non-Resp.</u>		<u>Resp.</u>		<u>Non-Resp</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1								
5		1	1					
15		1	1					
25	2	1		1				
35	1	1			1			
45								
55	2	1						
65 upwards								
TOTAL: -	5	5	2	1	1		-	-

% This column excludes one transferable death originally notified outside the Borough

The above figures do not represent the total number of individuals suffering from tuberculosis in the Borough. In addition to the new cases notified each year, a certain proportion of tuberculous individuals either move into the Borough or move out.

A Mobile X-Ray Unit operated in the Borough during May. Of a total of 1908 examinations, 8 persons were found to be suffering from tuberculous conditions, and a further 11 individuals were shown to be suffering from conditions other than tuberculosis. It is hoped to arrange for the Unit to visit Chippenham during 1953.



The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.

These Regulations came into force on the 1st. May, 1952. They replace and revoke The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regns. 1930.

The principal effect of this new legislation is that certain duties hitherto performed by Borough and District Councils in connection with the prevention of Tuberculosis, now become the responsibility of the County Council. The District Council, however retains its statutory powers under The Public Health Acts, or as Housing Authority in preventing the spread of tuberculous infection. The requirement concerning notification by the General Practitioner to the District Medical Officer of Health remains, in effect, unaltered.

The County Council, the District Council and the Regional Hospital Board are collectively responsible for the treatment and after care of the tuberculous patient. The prevention of tuberculosis also rests with this "tripartite" body; the main function of the District Council being to ensure that the tuberculous patient and his family are adequately housed.

The National Assistance Act, 1948.

Sec. 47. Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

It was not found necessary to take statutory action under this Act during the year.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The following children received primary immunisations during 1952.

Under 1 yr. 124; Ages 1 - 4 yrs. 97; Ages 5-14 31.

Total:- 252

Total immunised child population as at 31.12.52.

Ages 0 - 4 yrs. 679; Ages 5 - 14 yrs. 2276

Total:- 2955

Vaccination.

The following children were vaccinated during 1952.

Under 1 yr. 81; Ages 1 - 4 yrs. 18 Ages 5 - 14 17

Ages 15 or over 18

Total :- 134.

There were 168 live births notified during the year.





## WATER SUPPLIES.

I am indebted to Mr. Phillips for the following technical information on water supplies, sewage disposal etc.

### Present Position.

The Council's Water Undertaking has produced an average of 2,016,000 gallons per day throughout the year. This output is within the possible yield of the borehole sources at Westmead and Ivyfields, Chippenham.

The quantity and quality has been satisfactory. Precautionary chlorination of .2 parts per million continues to be carried out at the Council's Pumping Stations.

The water is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

During 1952 the distribution of the daily output of the Undertaking as been effected as follows:-

	<u>1,000 gallons per day</u>
Bulk supplies to Calne & Chippenham Rural District Council.	445
Bulk Supplies to the Bradford & Melksham Rural District Council	28
Bulk Supplies to the Trowbridge & Melksham Water Board	128
Bulk Supplies to Government Establishments in Hawthorn	500
Local Industrial Supplies	240
Chippenham area of supply	<u>675</u>
TOTAL:-	<u>2016</u>

Bacteriological examinations are made each week of the raw water from each of the five Boreholes in turn. The treated water in supply is bacteriologically investigated every week. The samples taken have been satisfactory with very few exceptions. Chemical examination has shown no abnormality.

### Future Schemes.

In order to provide water for the adjoining Rural District the Council is seeking a new source of water supply. A trial borehole has been sunk at Patterdown, Chippenham, and at the time of writing this has been test pumped but a decision as to the development of this work has not been arrived at.

The Council has called for a report of storage capacities of reservoirs of the Undertaking, and the Borough Engineer is engaged on the preparation of this report.

### Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Refuse collection is being carried out by two vehicles. A Lewin Compressing Refuse Collecting Machine and a new covered Refuse Collecting Vehicle. The collection of ordinary house and trade refuse is made in the area weekly in just over three days. Additional collections are made at premises where food is being handled, such as cafes, fish shops, etc.





### Kitchen Waste.

The Council have for many years carried out the collection of kitchen waste by use of street bins in which householders deposit waste foods. This service has not been particularly successful in recent years and the Council are experimenting with small bins loaned to individual householders, and it is hoped that this will improve the service both in production of kitchen waste and general amenity of the town.

### Disposal of Refuse.

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at two sites, The Cuttings, Bath Road and the disused river cut at Westmead. The latter site is used for summer tipping and the former during the winter months. Nuisances continue to be controlled by covering refuse with soil and used moulding sand from the local factory. The use of tip dressing and the frequent eradication of rats; the latter being carried out under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

### Sewage Disposal.

As mentioned in the Medical Officer of Health's report for 1951, treatment of sewage from the Borough at both works at Westmead and Patterdown is not considered satisfactory. The general expansion of both domestic and industrial properties in the town has further increased the loads on the sewage purification works, and the production of an effluent which does not pollute the river is achieved only in difficult working conditions.

Close co-operation between the Borough Engineer's Department and the office of the River Board together with the assistance of Mr. Hill, the Sewage Works Chemist at Corsham is regularly maintained in order to obtain the best use of the plant available. In the meantime the Council is being advised to carry out considerable improvements, and it is hoped that a report will be submitted to the Council during 1953.

### Sewers.

During the year extensions to the Sewerage Systems have been carried out to serve the development for sites being carried out for Council houses and for the areas being developed for private enterprise houses. In all these areas the policy of obtaining a separate Sewerage System is being continued.

The use of land for Housing purposes is being severely restricted by the problems of disposing of surface water. In particular this applies to the Northern parts of the Borough where the construction of a large surface water sewer is awaiting approval by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. In the meantime the older sewers of the district continue to be surcharged during periods of rainfall, and some areas experience flooding on this account.



R E P O R T

of the

S A N I T A R Y

I N S P E C T O R

TO:- The Mayor, Aldermen and Members  
of the Chippenham Town Council.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present a Report of the  
work carried out in my department during the year 1952.

The tables and particulars conform to the  
Ministry's Regulations and requirements.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

S.F. FRENCH,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.



## SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

766 inspections were made of premises in connection with Housing and Nuisances, and as a result 117 notices were served requiring the abatement of nuisances and housing repairs. 7 Statutory Notices were served and complied with.

In the extended area 4 houses have been connected up to the town sewers, and four pail closets converted to water closets. Water samples taken from shallow wells serving two houses at Patterdown and 24 houses in the Hill Corner area were found to be heavily polluted. The two houses at Patterdown were connected direct to the mains and 3 temporary standpipes were erected at Hill Corner to serve until the proposed development in this area gets under way.

## HOUSING.

Six Demolition Orders were made and one Undertaking accepted under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. At the time of writing this report two only of these houses are occupied.

Routine house-to-house inspection is still being carried out, and action taken to secure a weathertight structure and a reasonable standard internally.

No applications for Improvement Grants were received under the Housing Act, 1949.

We are fortunate in this area in that overcrowding does not cause us serious concern. Our records show only 3 cases of statutory overcrowding in non-council houses and 21 cases in Council houses at the end of the year. In some areas of similar size there are ten to fifteen times the number of overcrowded families awaiting rehousing.

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The following sites were used during the year.

Foghamshire	3
Bath Road	5
Salters Pond	3
Hungerdown Lane	3
Derriads Lane	1
Wood Lane	1

Nine of these are in the area taken over on the 1st. April when the Borough was extended.

The Council have provided, as an experiment, a small model site provided with a concrete pitch for each caravan, separate water closets, standpipes connected to the town mains and a portable shed 8' x 6' for each. This site is for four caravans only, but it is hoped if this scheme is a success, to consider the development of other smaller sites later.





FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

<u>PREMISES.</u>	Number of			
	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	11	4	3	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	59	25	16	-
3. Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-Workers premises).	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	70	29	19	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

<u>PARTICULARS</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects found</u>				Pros- .
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u> <u>to HM Inspr.</u>	<u>By HM Inspr.</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S1)	13	13			
Overcrowding (S2)					
Unreasonable Temp.(S3)					
Inadequate Vent. (S4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	3	3			
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3			
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2		2	
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act(not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	2			
TOTAL:-	23	23	NONE	2	NONE





## DISINFECTION.

Disinfection was carried out in 25 homes after infectious diseases. Bedding and similar articles are treated by steam when this is considered necessary. No charge is made for fumigation or steam disinfection when this is done because of infectious disease.

## ERADICATION OF VERMIN.

A few cases of verminous infestations were dealt with. D.D.T. and Gammexane Insecticides were used and were successful in the cases dealt with.

The ponds at Bath Road, Hardenhuish Lane, Malmesbury Road were sprayed with Kerosene on two occasions during the summer as a control measure against mosquitoes.

## RODENT CONTROL.

The methods used have, on the whole, become standardised throughout the country, and are as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Poisons used are Zinc Phosphide, Arsenious Oxide, Warfarin, A.N.T.U., and Red Squill.

I have found the results of using Warfarin, one of the new poisons, extremely gratifying. This is a blood anti-coagulant which when ingested regularly in small doses over a period of time induces fatal haemorrhage in rats.

The sewers, brooks and sewage outfall works are now treated as a routine measure twice yearly, the refuse tip is closely watched and treated as often as may be necessary.

The following details are in the form required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

<u>Measure of Control by Local Authority.</u>						
		<u>Type of Property.</u>				
		Local Authy.	Dwellg. Houses	Agric ultur al.	All other incl- uding Bus- iness & Ind- ustrial	TOTAL
1. Total number of properties in L.A.'s district.		17	4223	16	595	4845
2. No. of properties inspected by L.A. during 1952 as a result	(a)	-	24	1	16	41
(a) of notification or	(b)	7	2	1	-	10
(b) otherwise.						
3. Number of properties (under 2) found to be infested by rats.	<u>Minor</u>	1	1	2	-	4
	<u>Major</u>	4	8	-	10	22
4. Number of properties (under 2) found to be seriously infested by mice.		-	-	-	3	3
5. Number of infested properties (under 3 and 4) treated by the Local Authority.		5	9	2	13	29



RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are no premises within the area to which the registration or licensing provisions of this Act apply.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Both Bacon Factories are now operating. The Wiltshire Bacon Company, during the year, slaughtered some 95,412 pigs on their premises. Messrs. Spear Bros. and Clark killed 10,324.

The other slaughterhouses in Chippenham are controlled by the Ministry of Food and serve the areas of the Rural Districts of Calne & Chippenham, Devizes and the Boroughs of Calne, Chippenham and Devizes, a population of approximately 70,000.

The Ministry of Food have again been reminded of the Council's representations in regard to the need to provide a new slaughterhouse in Chippenham and have been asked to place the Council's application before the Inter-Departmental Committee which has recently been appointed to consider the establishment of slaughterhouses. The two Government controlled slaughterhouses in use can never take the place of a properly conducted abattoir.

The vehicles used for the transport of meat in this area have been maintained in fair condition. The interior surfaces, including the floors, are of impervious material, capable of being easily cleansed. The hanging of forequarter meat is a considerable improvement. The meat does not come in contact with the floor, and contamination is reduced to a minimum.

The wearing of overalls and head coverings by men handling meat is generally observed, but it is impossible to keep overalls clean even for one day when carrying meat with a covering of soft fat. As a result of the weight of the beef grease penetrates the overalls which are rapidly soiled.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED 1952

	Cattle, excluding cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep Lambs	Pigs.
No. killed (if known)	1893	1172	7799	6682	106285
No. Inspected.	1893	1172	7799	6682	106285

All diseases except  
Tuberculosis.

Whole carcasses condemned	1	21	101	27	66
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	368	379	14	506	278
Percentage of the no. inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis.	19.49	34.12	1.47	7.97	2.01

Tuberculosis only:

Whole carcasses condemned.	6	11	8		93
Carcases of which some part or organ was cond- emned.	95	210	2		5006
Percentage of the no. inspected affected with tuberculosis.	5.33	18.85	.12		4.79



## CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED 1952 (Continued)

The incidence of tuberculosis in slaughtered animals show little difference when compared with last years report, except for a reduction in the percentage of cattle (excluding cows) and pigs. There was a marked increase in the number of pigs slaughtered.

### MEAT CONDEMNED (HOME KILLED) DURING 1952.

<u>BOVINES.</u>	T.	C.	Q.	L.
39 Carcases	9	10	3	25
23 Forequarters	1	7	3	18
4 Hindquarters		5	0	6
226 Heads	3	4	2	8
628 Livers plus 199 part livers	3	12	3	27
198 Plucks	1	6	2	17
65 Melts		1	0	18
68 Skirts		1	0	24
Meat	1	4	1	3
Other Offal	1	19	2	14

### PIGS

159 Carcases	11	2	1	11
2142 Heads	13	0	0	6
Meat	4	18	1	24
Offal	21	11	1	2

### SHEEP

27 Carcases		14	2	5
2 Heads				11
Meat		1	1	0
Offal		11	0	6

### CALVES

109 Carcases	2	3	3	15
Veal			1	26
Offal			3	13

TOTAL: -	76	18	2	27
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### MISCELLANEOUS GOODS CONDEMNED DURING 1952.

#### MEAT

630 lbs Tinned Meats  
238 lbs Tinned Veal  
319 lbs Tinned Ham  
16 lbs Bacon.

#### FRUIT

1318 Tins Fruit  
57 lbs. Apricot Pulp  
5 tins Fruit Juice

#### VEGETABLES

519 tins Vegetables.

#### FISH

105 tins Fish  
14 lbs. Halibut  
48 lbs. Cod Fillett  
5 tins Fishpaste.

#### MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

38 tins Soup  
22 tins Mincemeat  
31 tins Fruit Puddings  
23 jars Horseradish cream  
30 tins Jam  
198 lbs. Cheese  
24 lbs. Sweets  
14 tins Coffee  
30 Jellies  
20 lbs. Ground Almonds  
11 lbs. Cake  
11 tins Baby Foods  
8 Pkts. Sponge Mixture  
13 Jars Pickles.

#### MILK

172 tins Milk.





## CYSTICERCUS BOVIS.

In November, 1948, a circular was received from the Ministry of Food, referring to the reported occurrence of cysticercus bovis infestations of cattle in several areas of Great Britain. Routine examination of beef carcasses and offals is necessary to detect the parasites. Cysticercus Bovis is the cystic stage of taenia saginata, the tapeworm of man, and the danger to human beings consuming infested meat will be realised. During the year 36 cases were found and were dealt with in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations.

## FOOD HYGIENE.

183 inspections were made of premises preparing and retailing foodstuffs. Matters dealt with included washing facilities, cleanliness of premises, utensils etc. and the hygienic wrapping of foodstuffs. Constant supervision is exercised over the stalls retailing foodstuffs in the Wharf Market.

It is hoped by a persuasive and tactful approach to secure a gradual implementation of the new Food Byelaws. I notice a marked improvement in the serving and hygienic display of foodstuffs. It is hoped that in the near future fishshops will display their wet fish behind glass windows or in display cabinets.

The public, too, have a duty towards food hygiene. Coughing over food, resting baskets on counters, leaning or sitting on shop fittings and handling food supposedly to test its suitability, are habits which must cease if the efforts of the food retailer are not largely to be negative.

Last year, display notices were issued to all food traders, on the suggestion of the Ministry of Health, asking members of the public not to bring their dogs into food shops. These notices are still prominently displayed in many shops, but no reference was made to cats which in many instances have not only the freedom of the shop to run about in, but the privilege of sitting on the counter. This is a matter which could so easily be remedied by the traders without the issue of "official" circulars.

## MILK AND DAIRIES.

Number of distributors with premises in the Borough	9)	
Number of distributors with premises outside the Borough	2)	11
Number of "T.T." Dealers		4
Number of "Pasteurised" Dealers		7
Number of Pasteurisation Plants		2
Number of samples taken of Designated Milks		90
Number of consumer samples for biological tests		33
Number of inspections made during the year		77
Number of bottle washing samples		28

Of the 90 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milks taken, 16 failed the standard required by The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949/50. Failures were notified to the County Milk Regulations Officer in order that investigations could be made on the producer's premises by the Milk Production Advisory Officers.





## MILK AND DAIRIES (CONTINUED).

For the first time periodical samples were taken to test the efficiency of the bottle washing plants at the dairies. There is no statutory standard laid down but we use the provisional classifications now recognised throughout the country, i.e.

Not more than 600 bacteria per pint bottle	- Satisfactory
Over 600 but less than 2,000	- Fairly satisfactory.
Over 2,000	- Unsatisfactory.

Eleven of the twenty eight samples taken were considered to be unsatisfactory, nine of these being taken from one plant during an investigation into milk sample failures. In this case I found it necessary to consult the manufacturers of the machine and the detergent manufacturers and I acknowledge the assistance so readily given by the representatives of these firms.

Of the 33 samples taken for biological tests, the reports showed " T.B. not present" in every case.

No notices were served during the year under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

## ICE CREAM

Number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale (only two manufactured during the year)	5
Number of premises registered for sale only	40
Premises from which ice cream is sold, but exempt from registration	3
Inspection of premises	78
Number of samples	61

Of the samples, 53 were placed in Provisional Grade 1 and 8 in Grade 11; none failed. This is an improvement on the results for 1951. The Laboratory standard, of course, is not a statutory one, but is one which is used to give guidance to Local Authorities to indicate faults in manufacture and handling.

Wrapped ice cream is now the rule rather than the exception, and probably accounts for the improvement in sample results.

In 1951 the Ministry of Food made an Order setting out standards for the composition of ice cream. Briefly, this provided that ice cream should contain a minimum of 5 per cent fat, 10 per cent sugar and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent milk solids, other than fat. These are, of course, minimum standards, and some companies do produce an ice cream with a 10 per cent fat content. As the Order is administered by the County Council, no information is available as to the composition of ice cream sold in the Borough.





